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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VII.

A Developement of the cauſes of the diſturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

IN the ſucceeding paſſages of the ſame letter, from Mr. Jefferſon to M. Mazzei, we ſee the ſame opinion and *miſrepreſentation* of the difference of ſentiment between the people and the government of America repeated, in ſtill ſtronger terms; and the ſame hint for the French to profit by that diverſity of ſentiment, held out in much higher colours, of the ſame figurative kind for which its author is ſo remarkable, than in the parts juſt touched upon.

"I ſhould give you a ſever," continues this celebrated letter writer, "if I ſhould name the apoſtates who have embraced theſe hereſies; men who were *Solomons* in council and Sampſons in combat, but whoſe *hair has been cut off* by the whore of England."

Here is not only the ſame declaration of the deviſion of our country, but a poſitive averment that even thoſe who had formerly been diſtinguiſhed for their wiſdom and proweſs in the defence of it, were now rendered too weak and ſuſpected by their attachment to Great Britain, to be feared by thoſe who chooſe to attack us. Who thoſe Solomons in council and Sampſons in combat were, is too obvious to need an explanation. "They would wreſt from us" however, it ſeems, notwithſtanding this *Sampſonic* diminution of their ſtrength, "that liberty which we have obtained by ſo much labour and peril; but we ſhall preſerve it. Our maſs of weight and riches is ſo powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt againſt us by force. It is ſufficient that we guard ourſelves, and that we break the Lilliputian ties by which they have bound us, in the firſt ſlumbers which ſucceeded our labours."

Can it be imagined that theſe ſentiments ever flowed from the pen of an American? And yet, that they did, I have not the ſmalleſt queſtion *now* myſelf; and doubt not but that I ſhall prove it to the fulleſt ſatisfaction of every one who will be at the trouble of reading theſe papers before I have finiſhed. It begins already to be admitted; and the excuſe prepared to be offered for this ſtrange and unaccountable attachment to France, at the expence of our own country, is, the old ſtory of the never-to-be ſatisfied debt of *gratitude* to that nation. Indeed the laſt ſentence in the letter itſelf pronounces its own apology. "It ſuffices," ſays the letter, "that we arreſt the progreſs of that ſyſtem of *ingratitude* and *injuſtice* towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under Britiſh influence."

It becomes neceſſary, in order to find out how far this is a ſufficient apology for ſuch conduct, to make ſome ſhort enquiry into this ſubject; which is rendered the more eaſy and contracted by what has been already ſaid by others, whoſe arguments I ſhall endeavour to avoid as far as poſſible.

It has already been ſhewn by public documents from the French themſelves* that they never thought of rendering us any aſſiſtance at all, until they had ſuppoſed our independence was pretty well eſtabliſhed by ourſelves; and in the concluſion of the war it has been proved by the ſame authority, that the independence of America was not their object when they did render us that aſſiſtance; but that they endeavoured, all in their power, to thwart us in that deſirable object. And in the ſecret papers of Louis the XVI. publiſhed by order of the convention after his death, it appears from the reaſonings of that Prince's two† counſellors, Turgot and de Vergennes, that it was the policy of that court, by rendering us aſſiſtance, thereby to prolong the war between Great Britain and this country, as far as it could, in order to exhauſt and weaken both, with a view of reducing the reſources of her ancient and dreaded enemy, Great-Britain, both at home and abroad, as low as poſſible. To this hiſtory of their motives in aſſiſting us, I will add one other piece of teſtimony, which appears to have been overlooked, and which will not, it is preſumed, be called in queſtion by any American; it is the teſtimony of Dr. Franklin, one of our miniſters employed in the whole of our negotiations at Paris, on the ſubjects of the revolution, our independence, &c. That well remembered American, in a letter to Governor Pownall,‡ a member of the Britiſh parliament, friendly to America, declares, that one of the conditions required by France, as a conſideration for her entering into a treaty of alliance with America, was, that we ſhould become *tributary* to them; and, therefore, that all proſpects of negociating were at an end; and, that then was the time, if ever, for Great-Britain again to ſecure the colonies to herſelf, upon terms favorable and honorable to both countries.

This was ſtill the ſame ſyſtem of Turgot and Vergennes, of reducing the powers and reſources of Great-Britain, improved, by an attempt to draw a conſiderable part of thoſe powers and reſources into their *own hands*. But I will not reſt the diſcharge of this *great debt of gratitude* entirely on the motives which induced France to enter into an alliance with us; but will admit, that let the motives have been what they would, we are indebted for all the *real benefits* which their aſſiſtance afforded us; and that, although France might have conceived herſelf at the time of entering into that alliance, that our independence was in a great meaſure ſecured by our own exertions; yet, it is a fact to be acknowledged, that we were, long after that, reduced to a very critical and almoſt deſperate point with reſpect to the *real* eſtabliſhment of that independence; and, finally, that her aſſiſtance at York-Town in Virginia, aided very much in the completion of our revolution. Yet, I cannot agree, that a total ſurrender of that independence, even if they have *beſtowed* it on us, ought to be made the return for thoſe ſervices. If we are ſo much indebted in *gratitude* that nothing but a ſurrender of the thing for which we are thus indebted, can ſatisfy the demand, then is the obligation deſtroyed by the very nature of the demand itſelf; there being no conſideration left on the part of America; and it being a principle in all fair dealing, that there is no real obligation where there is no conſideration. The vaſt amount of the debt being an acknowledgment of the great value of the thing for which we are thus indebted, is a ſufficient confeſſion of itſelf, of the vaſt injury alſo, which would be done us by the payment which is demanded; for, that a total ſurrender of our independence, is the only return that would ſatisfy our *generous* allies for the ſervices they have rendered, the wretched ſtate of ſlavery and beggery to which they have reduced the Dutch and Belgians for *ſimilar ſervices*, too loudly proclaims. Theſe deluded people, particularly the Dutch, confiding in their profeſſions of friendſhip and good-will for their welfare, ſuffered, nay, invited them to take poſſeſſion of their country, overturn their government, pull down their dykes, convert their ſhips to their own warlike purpoſes, and deſtroy the independence of their trade; by which one of the moſt frugal and money-making people in Europe, were reduced to nought; and all for what? To give them an *independent* government in return, of *French chooſing*, under which, they had to ſubmit to the oppreſſions of their armies, and furniſh them with ſupplies of proviſions and actual money, by way of *requiſition*, to the amount of at leaſt fifty-five millions of dollars: While the Belgians were actually put under military government, and plundered of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars (under pretence of deſtroying the clergy) and made to furniſh their armies with proviſions at the point of the bayonet; and this too, all under the expreſs profeſſions of *ſetting them free*, and making them *independent* and happy.—What have *we* to expect from an entire ſubmiſſion to *their* demands on the ſcore of diſcharging *our* great debt of *gratitude*, *who* from their own acknowledgments through Turgot and Vergennes, were only aſſiſted with a view of prolonging the war, to *deſtroy us* and Great-Britain together: And what are we indebted, when the demand for that aſſiſtance actually turns out to be that very *deſtruction* which they thus contemplated and deſired when the ſervice was afforded?

Where there is an intention of doing good, there is no obligation due, even if that intention fails in its deſired end; but if we are to be indebted for a favor done, where there was no intention of doing any, then certainly ſhould we be releaſed, when that, which we conſidered a favor at firſt, is attempted to be turned into an injury in the end. Thus although the motives for rendering a ſervice have little or nothing to do with the obligation one for that ſervice, yet the end to which that ſervice goes, has ſomething to do with the obligation itſelf. If, for inſtance, an individual render me a ſervice, & juſt as that ſervice is about to have its moſt valuable effect, that individual ſteps in and claims all its benefits to himſelf and to my utter ruin—where is the benefit to me—where the great obligation I am under to him? To turn this familiar and plain ſtate of the caſe, from private life, into the great and important national diſpute between France and America, I will juſt make a ſhort ſtatement of ſome of the moſt important points on which this great debt of gratitude reſts, which I will illuſtrate with a few examples as familiar and plain in the political way.

France, it will be acknowledged, rendered us eminent ſervices at the ſiege of York, for, which whatever might have been her motives or opinions reſpecting the progreſs we had made in the revolution towards our independence when we entered into the alliance, we are much indebted; but then, it muſt be acknowledged too, that there was another point of our revolution, prior to both the ſiege of York, and the alliance too, to which great conſideration ſhould be had, as productive, or at leaſt highly eſſential, in producing both theſe great events.—Every body remembers to what a low ebb we were reduced in December, 1796, and January, 1777, long before the treaty of alliance was formed. The times of our ſoldiers expiring, every comfort, every neceſſary, and every inducement wanting to inſtice them to re-inliſt, America had to face at leaſt twenty thouſand prime Britiſh troops, with about two thouſand five hundred undiſciplined, worn out, naked and heartleſs men, when that celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten turn was given to the war, by the affairs of *Trenton* and *Princeton*, which are to be conſidered as the *two* neighbouring *Thermopylæ* of America.—Allowing the French every poſſible credit for their aſſiſtance at York, without regard to their motives for entering into the alliance, as I have already done, what let me aſk, would thoſe ſervices have availed us in 1781, had we been conquered, at this critical period of the war in 1776?

Prior to the battle of Trenton, which may juſtly be ſtiled the *pivot* on which the fate of the American revolution turned, the French had ſhewn no great deciſion in our favor, & never, till after the capture of Burgoyne, (which, however low we might have been reduced after, until the deciſive blow at York, helped to lay the foundation of that final ſucceſs) was her *friendſhip* at all active: In the firſt of theſe memorable events, which is juſtly to be conſidered a kind of ſupernatural intervention in our favor, at that awful and alarming criſis, we can be at no loſs in pointing out the great and principal *agent*. In the latter, we have to form a melancholy chaſm, in the *holy* book of *gratitude*, when we reflect that an *Arnold* was a moſt important inſtrument; for who has ever thought of gratitude to him for thoſe ſervices, which he afterwards attempted to turn to ſuch a wretched concluſion? And who can think with patience of gratitude to France, when ſhe demands all, or more than we ever gained by *her aſſiſtance* for the favor? The moment ſhe aſſumed a claim like this, ſhe abandoned the true ground on which our *gratitude* was founded, and left us more indebted to her, than ſhe herſelf is to *Dumourier* for his paſſed ſervices. It is the end, and not the beginning of actions, which eſtabliſhes their character, and France herſelf, ſince ſhe has become a *republic*, has carried into actual *practice* this principle, much farther than any other nation in the univerſe.

The Marquis de la Fayette, it is well known, was among the firſt in that country who put a hand to the real work of revolution. He was the firſt to propoſe the annihilation of titles—the firſt actual ſtep towards republicaniſm and equality, in which he made an eminent perſonal ſacrifice himſelf, for which he has been *rewarded*, not indeed in this unbounded meaſure of *gratitude* by France, which ſhe would have America ſhew towards her, but with the chains (not indeed of the goddeſs of *French liberty* being her enemy) but in thoſe of neigbouring tyrants for being theirs. And how? by the accident of war which takes from one party a ſervant, whoſe detention and final deſtruction is of conſequence to the ſucceſs of the other? No! But by the hatred which thoſe have for him, who conſidering and knowing him to be the real foe to tyranny, have ſeized upon the opportunity of his being abandoned by thoſe who *pretended* to be the friends to liberty (even when from that circumſtance he could be of no ſervice or injury to either) to torture him with impunity? Americans! here let the lips in ſilence be forever cloſed, and the eye of *gratitude* which travels into Europe in ſearch of objects, be forever ſhut, leſt it ſhould return bathed in tears from the loathſome priſon, where this great and diſtinguiſhed friend of American liberty lies breathing his laſt for want of a ſingle breath or heavenly reſpiration of real liberty, with *reproaches to the heart!*

Whatever * cauſe the French may have

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* *See Mr. Pickering's letter to Mr. Pinckney in Paris.*

† *See Mr. Harper's addreſs to his conſtituents, which I would recommend to the peruſal of all Americans.*

‡ *See Pownal's ſpeech in Brit. Parl. 1777, in which Franklin's letter is cited.*

* *At the commencement of the revolution in 1789, the heads of the three parties in France (viz. that 1ſt. friends to the ancient monarchy, 2d. friends to a limited monarchy, 3d. for a republican government) had a meeting at the houſe of Mr. Jefferſon, then the American ambaſſador—at which, after an able diſcuſſion of ſeveral hours, the medium, viz. a limited monarchy, was decided on, as a degree to which the revolution was to go, and which degree all parties pledged themſelves to each other to ſupport. The Marquis was conſidered the head of that party; and who, having accepted the command of the army, and taken an oath to ſupport the*

to abandon him. America has none, until he attempts to turn thoſe ſervices which he has undoubtedly rendered *us* to our injury; then, and then only, ſhall we be relieved from our obligations to any individual, or even *nation* of individuals. The French themſelves, it is a fact, have carried the practice of this principle much further than any other nation; for they have not only withdrawn their gratitude from thoſe who, after rendering them ſervice, have endeavored to turn that ſervice againſt them; but it is well known, that they have executed ſeveral of their generals, who had rendered them ſplendid ſervices, for the want of a continuance of *ſucceſs* even in their battles. And by what other principle have thoſe advocates for this unbounded gratitude to France themſelves been governed, who have been endeavoring ſo long to alienate our affections from a *certain* meritorious *American*, if it is not that they have conceived that he was about to turn the influence of thoſe eminent ſervices he has rendered againſt his country? It is that influence which individuals or *nations* either obtain by their ſervices that renders them dangerous to thoſe they have benefited—And upon that principle I will admit, that if General Waſhington had at the late war, have written to a ſubject of a petty *Dukedom*, bordering on, and ſubſervient to Great-Britain, "that our political ſituation was prodigiouſly changed, that inſtead of that noble love for *liberty* and republicaniſm, an *Anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic*-party had ariſen;" in ſhort, that the "principal body of our citizens, all our proprietors of lands, and the maſs of men of talents, were oppoſed to our government," and that thoſe who were in its favor, had become weak and not to be dreaded; and that letter, thus written, had been ſent immediately by the perſon to whom it was addreſſed and publiſhed in London, for the purpoſe of ſpiriting up the people of that country to make a freſh attack upon us, I ſhould conſider that Waſhington infinitely more execrable than the deteſtable Arnold; for the treaſon of that general only went to the ſurrender of a ſmall part of our army, but the defection contained in ſuch a letter, would be calculated to invite to the conqueſt of all America.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, Auguſt 28, 1797.

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conſtitution of a limitted monarchy, thus agreed upon at the aforeſaid meeting, in which he had acted a conſpicuous part, and to which the king himſelf had conſented, was only acting in conformity with thoſe ſacred obligations and agreements, when he was driven off. This was the cauſe of their complaints—this the true hiſtory of their juſtice *towards him—a hiſtory which will not be denied by Mr. Jefferſon himſelf.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 25.

Late laſt night arrived the ſhip Severn, Capt. Fairly, from Hull, which place ſhe left on the 8th of July, and brings London dates to the 5th:—the principal articles they contain are as follow:

Second Mutiny in Lord Bridport's Fleet.

Three ſhips of Lord Bridport's Fleet had returned to Spithead, about 5 days ſubſequent to the Execution of PARKER the delegate, in a ſtate of mutiny, one of which was the Marlborough of 74 guns, Capt. Eaſton; the remainder of the fleet was in ſight, and expected all in, in the ſame ſtate.

Capt. Eaſton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with diſpatches from the ſhips in mutiny to Earl Spencer, and while waiting for an anſwer, at the admiralty houſe, from ſome unknown cauſe, ſtabbed himſelf and immediately expired.

Arrival of Lord Malmeſbury at Liſle.

His lordſhip has been received at Liſle with great pomp; and three commiſſioners appointed by the Directory of France to treat for a ſeparate peace (which the Britiſh government had aſſented to) between that Republic and Great-Britain. The credentials of Lord Malmeſbury commences with an acknowledgment of the Republic on the part of Great-Britain.

Richard Parker, the delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30, on board the Sandwich man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerneſs; on which occaſion he behaved with manly fortitude.

The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore is entirely quelled.

Arrived this morning the Britiſh packet Jane, Capt. Tilby, who left Falmouth the 27th June. We learn by the captain, that before he ſailed Lord Malmeſbury had departed for France—that the mutiny was entirely at an end—and general peace expected. A number of American veſſels ſailed about the ſame time with the packet, and ſeveral were ſeen on the coaſt.

Lord Bridport's fleet was at ſea when the packet ſailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to the Editor, dated yeſterday.

SIR,

By the Severn, capt. Fairley, from Hull, we have London papers to the 5th July, and Hull papers to July 8.

The ſubſtance of the important intelligence is, the ſigning of the definitive treaty between France and the Emperor. The arrival of Lord Malmeſbury and the French commiſſioners at Liſle to enter on negociations for peace. The mutiny on board two ſhips of lord Bridport's fleet--The execution of Parker—The recognition of the Batavian republic by the king of Pruſſia, who approaches his exit. Admiral Duncan is anchored off the Texel, but as 72,000 French troops appear to be embarking, he demands a reinforcement. Paſtoret in the council of 500 has declared, that the arret of the Directory reſpecting the United States, of the date of March 2d, is equivalent to a declaration of war. The differences between the Legiſlature and Executive of France, have been to a moſt alarming height. Captain Eaſton, of the Marlborough, arrived from his ſhip at the admiralty, and ſtabbed himſelf mortally with a dagger. The verdict of the jury pronounced him lunatic.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thurſday in October, and continue three days.

Firſt day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purſe, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

The firſt day's Purſe now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purſe is already 120 Dollars, and more expected,—beſides 10 Dollars for each Horſe entered,—which purſe and entrance will go to the winning Horſe.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, Auguſt 17, 1797. (6w)

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thurſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Firſt day worth about £ 45, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horſe, &c. except the winning horſe on the firſt day, and worth about £. 20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Alſo an elegant ſaddle will be run for the ſecond Thurſday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguſt 17, 1797.

John Frazer,

OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY,

WILL thank any perſon that may be in poſſeſſion of the BOOKS of the Peterſburg Flatting Company, (in which Captain John McNabb was concerned previous to the late war) as he is conſiderably intereſted in the ſettlement of an affair that he thinks thoſe Books will throw ſome light upon.

Auguſt 31, 1797. (2)

N O T I C E.

THE ſubſcriber is fully authoriſed to ſettle all claims for and againſt the Eſtate of the late RICHARD ELLIOTT, ESQ. of Charlotte county.—It is requeſted therefore that all thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, bill or otherwiſe, will make them known immediately, that proviſion may be made to diſcharge them without delay.—Thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Ex'or.

Charlotte county, September 1, 1797. (8*)

Peterſburg, Auguſt 31, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of a Deed of Truſt from William Vaughan made to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Vaughan to Mr. William Archer, will offer for ſale, on the 16th day of September,

A Houſe and Lot,

ſituated in that part of this town which is called Pocahuntas. The Lot is bounded by the river and by the lot of Mark Edwards. The ſale will take place upon the premiſes between the hours of twelve and two. 2 JOHN THOMSON.

BLANK WRITS,
Sold at this Office.

Late intelligence received by the Severn, Capt. Fairly, arrived at New-York.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing ſtreet, July 1.

The king having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Malmeſbury, Knight of the Bath, to be his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary for negociating a treaty of Peace with the Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, duly authoriſed for that purpoſe, his Lordſhip ſet out yeſterday for Liſle, where the negociations are to be forthwith opened. His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Hen. Weſtley, to be ſecretary to the above miſſion.

Execution of PARKER, *the Mutineer, on Friday, June 30, 1797.*

Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A M. a gun was fired from on board his Majeſty's ſhip L'Eſpion, lying off the garriſon, Vice Admiral Lutwidge's flag ſhip, and the yellow flag, the ſignal of capital puniſhment, was hoiſted, which was immediately repeated by the Sandwich hoiſting the ſame colour on her foretop. The Sandwich was ſtationed rather above Blackſtakes, the headmoſt ſhip in the fleet.—The garriſon, on the gun firing, were immediately under arms, conſiſting of the Eaſt and Weſt York, Weſt Norfolk militia, a corps of invalids, and a train of artillery; all of which, with fixed bayonets, marched out of Sally Port Gate, with their colours flying, and proceeded in ſingle files along the ſouth ſhore of the Medway, near to Queenborough, in order to be ſpectators of the event—all the barrier gates of the garriſon were now ſhut, and each ſhip in the fleet at this time ſent a boat off with a Lieutenant and a party of marines, to attend the Sandwich; and the crews of all were piped to the foreceaſtle, and the marines drawn up on the quarter-decks, to be witneſſes of the execution. Parker, who had taken his uſual repaſt in the birth allotted him in the gun-room, and paſſed the night in great compoſure, was awaked a little after ſix o'clock, from a ſound ſleep, by the Marſhal Provoſt, who, with a bie of marines, compoſed his guard; he aroſe with cheerfulneſs, and requeſted permiſſion might be aſked for a barber to attend him, which was granted; he ſoon dreſſed himſelf in a neat ſuit of mourning (waiſtcoat excepted) ſent him by a friend of the name of Tarpley, wearing his half boots over a pair of black ſilk ſtockings; he then took his breakfaſt, talked of a WILL he had written, in which he had bequeathed his wife a little eſtate he ſaid he was heir to; and after that, lamented the misfortune that had been brought on the country by the mutiny, but ſolemnly denied having the leaſt connection or correſpondence with any diſaffected perſons on ſhore, and declared that it was chiefly owing to him that the ſhips had not been carried into the enemy's ports.

At half after 8, he was told the Chaplain of the ſhip was ready to attend him to prayers, upon the quarter deck, which he immediately aſcended uncovered. At his firſt entrance on the deck, he looked a little paler than common, but ſoon recovered his uſual complexion; he bowed to the officers, and a chair being allowed him, he ſat down a few moments, and ſteadily ſurveyed the military array of marines under arms, round the deck; he then aroſe and told the Clergyman he was ready to attend him; the Chaplain informed him he had ſelected two Pſalms appropriate to his ſituation; to which the Priſoner aſſenting, ſaid, "and with your permiſſion, ſir, I will add a third," and named the 51ſt, that beautiful confeſſional of David, and imploring of forgiveneſs, "Have mercy upon me O God, after thy goodneſs, according to the multitude of thy mercies do away mine offences," &c. He then recited each alternative verſe in a manner peculiarly impreſſive. At 9 o'clock the preparatory gun was fired from L'Eſpion, which he heard without the ſmalleſt emotion. Prayers being ſoon after cloſed, he roſe and aſked Capt. Moſs "if he might be indulged with a glaſs of white wine?" which being immediately granted, and lifting up his eyes, exclaimed—"I drink firſt to the ſalvation of my ſoul!—and next to the forgiveneſs of all my enemies!"—Addreſſing himſelf to Capt. Moſs, he ſaid, "he hoped he would ſhake hands with him;" which the Captain did; he then deſired "that he might be remembered to his companions on board the Neptune, with his laſt dying entreaty to them, to prepare for their deſtiny, and refrain from unbecoming levity!"—His arms being now bound, the ſolemn proceſſion moved from the quarter-deck to the foreceaſtle, in the following order:

1. Boatſwain and Mates.
2. The Provoſt Marſhal, his ſword in one hand, and the halter in the other.
3. Captain Clerk of the Sandwich, bearing the warrant of execution under the ſeal of the Vice Admiral.
4. The Rev. Mr. Atherton, Chaplain of the Sandwich, in his robes.
5. The priſoner in mourning, walking with a firm deportment.
6. The Ship's Maſter of Arms, with his drawn cutlaſs.
7. Captain Moſs and his officers, with two or three other gentlemen, who were admitted on board.

The whole paſſed through a double file of marines on the ſtarboard ſide to the platform erected on the cat-head, with an elevated projection. Arriving there he knelt with the Chaplain, and joined in ſome devout ejaculations; to all of which, he repeated loudly "Amen!"—Riſing again, the Admiral's warrant of execution, addreſſed to Captain Moſs, was now read by the clerk, in which the ſentence of the court martial, order of the board of admiralty, and his majeſty's approbation of the whole proceedings heard, were fully recited, which the priſoner with great attention, and bowed his head, as of an aſſent at the cloſe of it.

He now aſked the captain, "whether he might ſpeak?" and immediately apprehending his intention might be miſconceived, he added, "I am not going, ſir, to addreſs the whole ſhip's company!—I wiſh only to declare, that I acknowledge the juſtice of the ſentence under which I ſuffer, and I hope my death may be deemed a ſufficient atonement, and ſave the lives of others!"—He now requeſted a minute to recollect himſelf, and knelt down alone about that ſpace of time: then riſing up, "I am ready!"—and holding his head with conſiderable dignity, ſaid to the boatſwain's mate, "take off my handkerchief," (of black ſilk) which being done, the marſhal provoſt placed the halter over his head (which had been prepared with greaſe) but doing it awkwardly, the priſoner ſaid rather peeviſhly to the boatſwain's mate, "Do you do it, for he ſeems to know nothing about it!" The halter was then ſpliced to the reeved rope; all this being adjuſted, the marſhal attempted to put a cap on, which he refuſed: but on being told it was indiſpenſible, he ſubmitted, requeſting it might not be pulled over his eyes till he deſired it. He then turned quite round for the firſt time, and gave a ſteady look at his ſhipmates on the foreceaſtle, and with an affectionate kind of a ſmile nodded his head, and ſaid, "good by to you!" He now ſaid, "Captain Moſs, is the gun primed?" 'It is.' 'Is the match alight?' 'All is ready.' On this he advanced a little, and ſaid, "Will any gentleman be ſo good as to lend me a white handkerchief for the ſignal?"

After ſome little pauſe, a gentleman ſtepped forwards and gave him one; to whom bowing, he returned him thanks:—he now aſcended the platform, repeated the ſame queſtions about the gun, evidently to gain the time he wiſhed for the perfect completion of what he had preconcerted in his own mind, then the cap being drawn over his face, walked by ſlow degrees up to the extremity of the ſcaffold, he dropped his handkerchief, put his hands in his coat pockets with great rapidity, and at the moment as he was ſpringing off, the fatal bow-gun fired, and the reeve rope catching him, run him up, though not with great velocity, to the yard arm!—When ſuſpended about midway, by the elaſticity of the rope, his body appeared convulſed for a few ſeconds, immediately after which no appearance of life remained.

It being tide of ebb, the ſtarboard yard arm pointed to the Iſle of Grain, where ſcaffolding was erected for ſpectators on ſhore; a conſiderable number of yatchts, cutters, and other craft ſurrounded the Sandwich: the laſt time the priſoner knelt with the chaplain at the Cat Head, tho' he made his reſponſes regularly, his attention was particularly directed the whole time to the armed boats of the fleet, which were plying round on duty! The whole conduct of this awful ceremony was extremely decorous and impreſſive: It was evident, from the countenances of the crew of the Sandwich, that the general feeling for the fate of their mutinous conductor was ſuch as might be wiſhed; not a word——and ſcarce a whiſper was heard among them.

The inſtant he was viſible to the garriſon at the yard arm, the Telegraph was put in motion to announce it to the admiralty; and from the clearneſs of the atmoſphere and quickneſs of working, the advice muſt have been received in ſeven minutes.

He ſuffered exactly at half paſt nine, and was lowered down after hanging at the yard-arm a full hour, when the yellow flag was ſtruck, and his body inſtantly put into a ſhell that had been prepared for it, with all his cloathes on: and ſoon after it was taken in one of the Sandwich's boats and rowed to the eaſt point of the garriſon, and there being landed, was carried to the New Naval burying ground, out of the Red Barrier Gate, leading to Minſter—The coffin lid was here taken off to the ſpectators for a few minutes; his countenance appeared not much altered, but his eyes were wide open. His body was however afterwards taken up by his friends and brought to London. It was on Sunday lying at a houſe in Rolemary lane near the Tower.

Parker was about thirty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, and well made; his complexion, eyes and hair dark, his noſe prominent, and his countenance expreſſive and manly. He had ſpent moſt of his life at ſea.

Thurſday laſt the wife of Parker preſented a petition to the Earl of Morton, to be delivered to the Queen, in favor of her unfortunate huſband. Her deportment was becoming her unhappy ſituation.

LONDON, July 2.

In the ſitting of the 30th June, Paſtoral called the attention of the Council of 500, to the political ſituation of France and the United States of America. Adverting to the treaty of 1778, he propoſed himſelf unable to conceive how the Directory could iſſue the order of the 2d March laſt, which was equivalent to a declaration of war. After ſhewing that though the Directory had the right of taking the firſt ſteps in a war, it belonged to the Legiſlative Body to examine and confirm it. "What," ſaid Paſtorel, "have been the acts of hoſtility which provoked this order? I admit that the commercial treaty concluded in 1794, between Waſhington and the Britiſh adminiſtration, may give riſe to ſome ſuſpicions reſpecting the United States; but theſe are not ſufficient to juſtify, a violation of the conſtitution." The orator concluded by moving for a meſſage to the Directory, requiring an account of the political ſituation of France, conſidered in relation to the United States, and all orders of the Directory, be ſent to the committee appointed to conſider how far the Legiſlative Body can annul the order of the Executive body. Theſe reſolutions were with ſome alterations, as to the committee and the order of proceeding adopted, and the ſpeech of Paſtoral, were ordered to be printed.

Late laſt night arrived the mail from Hamburgh, due on Wedneſday. The moſt important intelligence it brings is the official information that his Pruſſian Majeſty, whoſe diſſolution ſeems to be near at hand, has acknowledged the Batavian Republic.

The blockade of Cadiz, by the fleet under the command of the Earl of St. Vincent, is the moſt complete and glorious thing that the naval annals of this or any other country can produce. For ſome weeks paſt the Britiſh fleet has been moored in a line of battle acroſs the harbor of Cadiz, which contains about 36 ſail of the Spaniſh line, the Britiſh fleet conſiſting only of 25. Our fleets alſo block up the French and Dutch fleets in Breſt and the Texel.

July 3.

The preliminaries of peace offered by Buonaparte to the Venetians, contain 7 articles. They ſtipulate for the payment of 3,500,000 ducats in ready money; the free maintenance of the French troops till they ſhall leave the Venetian territory; 3,000 000 livres in naval ſtores; 6 ſhips of the line, 40 pictures, the moſt valuable MSS in the library of St. Mark, and ſeveral ſtatues.

Intelligence has arrived at the Caſtle of Dublin, from Lieutenant General Dalrymple, that in conſequence of the late proclamation, a diſcovery has

been made of many ſoldiers in militia re
ing been engaged in the plots of the U
men; in conſequence whereof ſeveral of
been apprehended.

The laſt diſpatches from the Directory
the arrival of the French Commiſſioners at I
added, that M. Del Campo and M. Cabarru
appointed to attend the conference on the
Spain, and that Commiſſioners were alſo na
the Batavian Republic. The Directory tran
at the ſame time a proclamation of the muni
of Liſle, announcing the preparations for the
greſs, by which it appears that they are to be re
ed with the utmoſt pomp of military honors,
both the Engliſh and the French Commiſſioner
be conſtantly attended by a guard. The exac
civility of this pomp is perfectly intelligible. T
French ſeem reſolved that Lord Malmeſbury ſh
have no intercourſe with the country.

Government received diſpatches yeſterday fro
Rear Admiral Duncan, ſtating, that he was then a
anchor within two leagues of the Dutch fleet in th
Texel, which diſplayed 33 pendants; and that he
had received unqueſtionable advice, that French and
Dutch troops, to the amount of 75 000 men, were
cantoned and encamped on that part of the coaſt a
few days before; a conſiderable part of which had
been embarked on board the tranſports. The Eng-
liſh Admiral preſſes for an immediate reinforcement.

We are concerned to ſtate, that a ſpirit of diſcon-
tent prevails in ſome of the ſhips of Lord Bridport's
fleet. Our letters from Portſmouth and Plymouth,
this morning, inform us that the Marlborough of 74
guns, had arrived at the former port, and the Saturn
of 74 guns, at the latter; both in a ſtate of mutiny.
Lord Bridport, with the remainder of his fleet, was
ſtanding up Torbay.

July 5.

The channel fleet under the command of Lord
Bridport, went into Torbay on Monday.

We are happy in being able to ſtate that the crew
of the Saturn appear to have returned to their duty,
and that perfect order is reſtored on board that ſhip.

Lord Malmeſbury and his ſuit landed at Calais on
Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. His Lordſhip
was received with every poſſible reſpect by the muni-
cipality, and conducted to the Silver Lion Inn,
where an elegant dinner had been prepared for him.
A colonel's guard was mounted for him, and re-
mained upon duty, until his Lordſhip's departure
for Liſle, which took place yeſterday morning at
ſix o'clock. Mr. Roſs and a meſſenger proceeded
to Liſle on Monday evening, to announce his Lord-
ſhip's arrival at Calais.

We this morning received Paris papers of the
firſt inſtant. They contain an account from Milan,
of the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace be-
tween Auſtria and France, on the 31ſt of May at
Montebello.

We have alſo received this morning Bruſſels pa-
pers to the 30th ult. In an article from Vienna of
the 16th ult. we find a ſpeech attributed to Buona-
parte, in which he ſays that he had no objection to
the Milaneſe forming an independent republic; but
that it was their buſineſs to conſider how far they
could defend themſelves againſt the Houſe of Auſtria.
From this converſation it was conjectured that the
Court of Vienna would recover Milan; and what
adds to the ſuppoſition that the Milaneſe were de-
ſirous of returning to the ſubjection of the Emperor
was, that four deputies from Milan, had arrived at
Vienna, where they have been well received by Ba-
ron Thuguet, and had on the 28th an audience with
the Emperor.

The Impartial European of the 28th ult. contains
the following articles:

"We are this moment aſſured, that it is reported
through different Swiſs Cantons, that the negotiations
of peace between France and the Emperor are broken
off, and that hoſtilities are on the point of recom-
mencing.

"The Swiſs, who appear to have been apprehen-
ſive that Buonaparte would march againſt their
Cantons, have perhaps ſpread this report to quiet
the uneaſineſs of the people; ſince they are ſure that
the threats of Buonaparte will be attended with no
effect.

"What appears to give credit to this report is,
the arrival of ſeveral Piedmonteſe agents in Swit-
zerland, who purchaſe horſes at any price for the
cavalry of the king of Sardinia; it is, in fact, more
than probable, that if the war with Auſtria recom-
mences, this prince will be obliged to furniſh the
contingent which he has undertaken by the treaty
to furniſh. We are however, diſpoſed to believe
that their horſes were deſtined for ſome other purpoſe,
and that this bad news will not be conſidered."

A letter from Duſſeldorff of the 25th ult. (con-
tained in the Bruſſels paper of the 29th) ſtates, that
an order had juſt been received there from the com-
mander in chief of the army of the Sambre and
Meuſe, which excited general aſtoniſhment; the
county of Berg is immediately to ſupply 500 men
per day, to work at the fortifications of Duſſeldorff.
The city itſelf is to ſupply 25; and 300 Sappers
are arrived to ſecond the operations of the work-
men. The object of a meaſure ſo extraordinary,
at a moment when every appearance promiſes a
ſpeedy and general peace, is anxiouſly enquired.

The French troops are making movements, the
end of which it would be difficult to divine. We
are indeed aſſured, that Gen. Lefebre is entruſted
with a private expedition; but this aſſurance is
merely founded on conjecture.

On the other hand, it is remarked that the Auſ-
trian troops are aſſembling in force at Hanau.

The Archduke Charles is daily expected at
Frankfort, where it is ſaid his royal highneſs will
have a conference with Gen. Hoche.—The duke of
Wirtemberg has left Frankfort for Stutguard.

The keel of a new ſhip of 98 guns, is ordered
immediately to be laid down in the king's dock yard
at Chatham, to be called the Europe. She will be
conſtructed wholly of Engliſh oak, which has been
ſome time collecting, and from a model on the
largeſt ſcale and neweſt improvements of naval ar-
chitecture.

Orders are gone down to the Plymouth marine
barracks, from the admiralty, for three of the ma-
rines lately tried for a conſpiracy to murder their
officers, to be ſhot—the fourth who was tried, is
to receive a thouſand laſhes, and to be tranſported
to New South Wales.

The mutineers of the Inflexible, now in cuſtody

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this, is to paſs acco
tution, a law which
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It is thought that
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behind at Paris, ſet off

PETERSBU

The governor of South
information from the Secre
grounds to believe that ſec
improper and illegal purpo
parts of that ſtate, contrary t
of the government of the U
a Proclamation, forbiding
of the citizens of that ſtate, a
zens thereof from enliſting un
not previouſly authorized by t
United States—and offers a re
dollars to any perſon or perſon
information as may lead to a diſ
or perſons concerned in this buſ

The ſhip Powhatan, capt. Sl
French privateer on her paſſage
London, was retaken by the cre
Milford Haven, in Wales. A
opened at Lloyd's, and the intrepi
and his men it was ſuppoſed woul
rewarded.

The Printer

having experienced great inconveni
delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcriber
vanced price upon paper and every oth
in the line of his buſineſs, rendering
that he ſhould repeat his application fo
again requeſts all thoſe who are indebte
more than two years Newſpapers to ſett
counts. It appears the accounts ſtand
from inattention from the ſmallneſs of th
than incapacity in the parties to ſettle th
Printer however flatters himſelf that his
ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this ap
and that they will conſider, that though their
are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to hi
ſupport of his buſineſs.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are her
warned, not to take an aſſignment of a
executed by us, to Theophilus Harriſon, of Br
wick county, for the ſum of thirty-ſix pou
bearing date 4th July, 1797, and payable Chriſt
enſuing; as we are determined not to pay the ſa
he having failed to comply with his part of t
contract.

HENRY PURRINGTON.
JOHN H. PURRINGTON.

Mecklenburg, July 28, 1797. 3*

MARLING,

ECTFULLY informs the
bitants of PETERSBURG and its vicini-
ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the
young Ladies and Gentlemen in the ele-
DRAWING and PAINTING, through
ous branches. In the education of youth,
the female ſex, this beautiful accom-
ſhment not to be neglected, as it at once affords
at ſource of variegated amuſement and plea-
He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES
NATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt rea-
terms. He will wait on any perſon at their
houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable
m to attend his public School.

e would have no objection to a School in the
try, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty
s, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars
ld be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the in-
venience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accom
ny ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be
e day in each week to a country School, ſo that
cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverti ſed in the Richmond news papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 8 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity—Poſſeſſion may be had the 8th of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
574 Blanks		
1000 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		10000
Fit for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN RENAUD, dec. are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any juſt claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated, to

ARIANEA RENAUD, Adm'x.

Peterſburg, August 16, 1797. (tf.)

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in-
er.—
e re-
ately;
deſired
rtner.
(tf.)

Orders
the 1ſt day
1797, will

n Cole-
Halifax, con-
ing the lands
cing the land
Shaw, and by
e payment of
d.

ll be ſold
he river Hyco,
ormerly the pro-
which likewiſe
is included in the

entioned premiſes
ober next, and will
ers appointed by the

be allowed the pur-
nds with good ſecu-
the purchaſe money.
o the lands when the

naſe, will no doubt ſa-
the land before the day
nation may be had, on
anon Jones, or Richard
hn Maſon, of Lunen-

DUNCAN ROSE.
1797. (3w)

BARGAIN.

FOR SALE:

nable place the ſub-
, in the county of Lunenburg
arthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg,
hat leads to Bibb's Ferry, and
ſ for a Store, being central of a
This tract contains about 900
branch of Nottoway river, re-
eaſy to work, the greateſt part of
nd, and fine for wheat, corn, flax,
generally well watered, has good
t, and one of the beſt places for
e.—there is enough cleared land in
r four hands to work to advantage,
hard of a variety of fruit trees bear-
—The buildings conſiſt of a very con-
g-houſe, ſituated on an eminence,
gth, with two wings, two ſtory high,
ms with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral
gs which will anſwer for a Store, and
aſes. Any further deſcription is unne-
ne purchaſer would wiſh to view the pro-
h may be ſeen at any time on application
riber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

The price I aſk being much below the va-
k proper to mention that it is 450l. one
be paid down, and the balance in three
yments; and if all paid down a diſcount
r cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good
r negroes. L. C.

1L, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to ſe his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having ims againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 21, 1797. (12t.)